

Milestones for Web Developer

Turn Mockups into a Web Page

In this document, you'll find a set of milestones to follow that will help you deliver your project.

Milestone 1: Setting up the development environment

5% progress

Get your project off to a good start by installing a solid, rigorous development environment as well as setting up the files you will need for your development work.

Once this step is completed you will have:

- An index.html file
- A “css” folder for your CSS file(s)
- An “assets” or “images” folder with all the images for this project.

Recommendations:

- Start by installing VSCode
- Add the CSS box-sizing property
- Add the meta tags charset and viewport
- Add a normalize.css file
- Import fonts from Google Font
- Add the integration of FontAwesome

Issues to be aware of:

- Make sure you import your CSS files in the “right” order, from the most generic to the most specific files
- Make sure you name the CSS file correctly in your HTML, if you fail to do this you will not be able to use the CSS style

Resources:

- The course [Setup your Front-End Development Environment](#).
- This article on [Box sizing](#) from CSS Tricks.
- This article on [Using normalize.css for Homogenous Development](#).
- This MDN article on [Using the viewport meta tag to control layout on mobile browsers](#).

Milestone 2: Designing a mockup using pen and paper

10% progress

Before you start coding you should outline the structure for your project by drawing the main parts of the Booki mockup, thus making the embedding process easier.

Once this step is completed you will have:

- The structure of your HTML code. You can look back at this structure when you need to start the embedding process

Recommendations:

Ask yourself the following questions:

- Where is the header? Does it have a navigation menu?
- Where is the footer? What type of HTML elements does it contain (links, lists, etc.)?
- What do the “Accommodation in Marseille” or “Most Popular” sections mean in terms of HTML? What HTML elements will the “Accommodation in Marseille” section contain?

Once you have completed the HTML design for your mockup, talk about it with your fellow students and with your mentor. This step will help ensure that you have asked yourself the right questions and that you have checked that you haven’t overlooked anything.

Issues to be aware of:

- Don’t try to make a “pretty” design. This part of the mockup should be simple, in-depth and easy to read, there’s no need to make it look fantastic

Resources:

- The chapter [Translate visuals to HTML elements](#) from this course.

Milestone 3: Embedding the project header

20% project

It's now time to start coding the project, first you will have to tackle the project header.

Once this step is completed you will have:

- The HTML code of the header for this page

Recommendations:

- Embed the desktop version first before moving on to the tablet version and then the mobile version
- Make the header for the desktop version of the project first. Once the desktop version is complete move on to the tablet version and then the mobile version
- You could use Flexbox for the positioning between the Booki logo and the Accommodation/Activities section

Issues to be aware of:

- Make sure you don't forget the blue border which should be displayed during mouseover
- Make sure that the blue border is displayed above for the desktop version and below for the mobile version

Resources:

- The video [How To Make Website Using HTML & CSS](#).
- The article [The complete guide to CSS media queries](#).
- The article [A Complete Guide to Flexbox](#) from CSS Tricks: this guide, which you should save in your favourites, will help you to master the various properties of Flexbox.
- The article [Learn CSS Flexbox by Building 5 Responsive Layouts](#)

Milestone 4: Adding the search form

30% progress

You can move on to embedding the search bar for the page thanks to the use of a form. This step may take a little longer than the others.

Once this step is completed you will have:

- A fully embedded search form that can be used on computers, tablets and mobile phones

Recommendations:

During this stage you're going to have to play around with "position: absolute" and "position: relative".

- Start with the desktop version. Try to have the three elements within the same HTML tag
- Embed the HTML content before moving on to the CSS part
- Once you are satisfied with your desktop version move on to the tablet version and then the mobile version
- Think of using "display:none" to display/hide HTML content

Issues to be aware of:

- Be careful with the style of the search bar: on desktop the search button contains the text "search" whereas on mobile there is only a symbol of a magnifying glass
- Be careful as certain border radiuses change from mobile to desktop

Resources:

- The article [How to create HTML forms](#).
- [This MDN documentation of the "position" CSS property](#), you should save this page in your favourites, it contains advice and documentation about the different positioning properties
- [This article on the "position" CSS property from CSS Tricks](#).

Milestone 5: Adding the filter part

35% progress

You can now start embedding filter elements for the page.

Once this step is completed you will have:

- Completed the filter part of your project

Recommendations:

You don't need to use the "absolute" and "relative" positions to make your filters, you could just use Flexbox. The good news is that there is no difference in terms of design between the desktop version and the mobile version.

- You can use Flexbox to work with all of the filters as well as to deal with the inside of each filter
- You can use flex-wrap to manage the positioning of the different elements

Issues to be aware of:

- Pay close attention to when you should use a margin property and when you should use padding
- Take a close look at how the filter was designed: the left-hand part of each of the filters (with the icon and the background colour) goes slightly beyond the frame
- It's better to use pixels rather than percentages for the values of margins and paddings.

Resources:

- [This MDN documentation on the overflow property](#)
- This article on [managing content overflows with CSS](#) from CSS Tricks.

Milestone 6: Making the “card” for “Accommodation in Marseille”

40% progress

During this stage you will have to design the card for the “Cannebière inn”. In the next part you will work on the card for the “Most Popular” section before moving on to dealing with the formatting of all of this. Embedding each of these elements individually will help you to isolate any problems you may face.

Once this step is completed you will have:

- The first element of the second third of your project. Keep it to hand, you'll need it for milestone 8

Recommendations:

- Start by trying to work on the image and the title “Cannebière Inn”. Once you are satisfied with the result you can add the information about the night's stay and the rating icons
- The “object-fit” CSS property can help you to adjust the size of the image to its containing block
- You could maybe set a fixed size for the cards

Issues to be aware of:

- Don't forget about the CSS effect which was asked for. You could add it to the mouseover and change, for example, the colour of the font
- If you must use margins and paddings then opt for percentages
- Images must be embedded via HTML. Don't forget the ALT attributes

Resources:

- [This MDN documentation on card styling.](#)
- This article on [How to - Cards by W3C](#) with a few snippets of code for making a card.

Milestone 7: Making for card for “Most Popular”

50% progress

During this stage you will make the card for the “Most Popular” section. Despite the fact that the design is a little bit different to the design of the card in the “Accommodation in Marseille” section, you can still use the same methods here.

Once this step is completed you will have:

- The cards for the “Accommodation in Marseille” and the “Most Popular” sections. Next you’ll have to combine all this!

Recommendations:

- Refer to the recommendations from milestone 6

Issues to be aware of:

- Don’t forget the border radiuses for the images
- Images must be embedded via HTML. Don’t forget the ALT attributes

Milestone 8: Handling the display of the containing blocks “Accommodation in Marseille” and “Most Popular”

60% progress

Now that you have the cards for these two sections, it is time to combine them to make the last one. During this stage you will be adding the remaining cards and working on the formatting.

Once this step is completed you will have:

- Done most of the formatting for your website. All that will be left is the “Activities in Marseille” section and the footer.

Recommendations:

- Use flex and percentages to handle the display rules. The ratio is one third to two thirds. Over to you to transform this into percentages
- Do the formatting between the two containing blocks first and foremost before moving on to the formatting within each of the containing blocks

- Add the cards to each of the containing blocks before doing the formatting

Issues to be aware of:

- The order of display of the containing blocks is different on the mobile version to the desktop version
- Normally you shouldn't have to make many changes to the cards you have already embedded
- Don't forget the title, the icon and the link "see more"
- The background colours switch between the mobile version and the desktop version

Resources:

- The article [A Complete Guide to Flexbox](#) from CSS Tricks: this guide, which you should save in your favourites, will help you to master the various properties of Flexbox.

Milestone 9: Embedding the containing block "Activities in Marseille"

70% progress



During this stage you will have to embed containing blocks of various sizes. By doing this on desktop first of all, before moving on to the tablet and mobile versions, you will be able to focus on the main challenge of this project.

Once this step is completed you will have:

- Almost completed the project - you'll only have the footer left to do! Well done!

Recommendations:

- Before you embed the images try to create a containing block per activity and assign it a class. Doing so will allow you to play around with the size and height of your element.
- Once you are satisfied with the height and positioning of each of your containing blocks you can start adding the images and text.

Issues to be aware of:

- Images should be embedded via HTML and not via CSS. Don't forget the ALT attributes.



Resources:

- [This article](#) shows a few examples of CSS formatting using Flexbox.
- This article on [Common CSS Flexbox Layout Patterns with Example Code](#) will allow you to do more with Flexbox and layout tools.

Milestone 10: Embedding the footer

85% progress

During this stage you will have to embed the footer and its many links. This part is not overly difficult. As during previous stages you should develop the desktop version before moving onto the mobile version.

Once this step is completed you will have:

- Finished the coding for the project. You will now need to check if your code is approved by the W3C validator tools



Recommendations:

- Again you may use Flexbox for your layout needs

Issues to be aware of:

- If you use "ul" for making links you will have applied, by default, a padding-left. Don't forget to remove this
- Make sure you respect the positioning of the footer, especially for the "About Us" section

Milestone 11: Checking the quality of your code

100% progress

Congratulations, you've arrived at the last milestone for this project. You will now have to check that your code is compliant with the W3C validators (HTML and CSS).

Once this step is completed you will have:

- Finished this project!
- All that will be left for you to do is prepare, with your mentor/assessor, for your project defence

Recommendations:

- Focus on the errors, you can take a look at the warnings but you don't have to process all of these
- Carefully choose how you name your code. You can make your code in English or in French but you should avoid mixing the two languages
- Use kebab case, for example: ".main-wrapper". This is THE most widely used CSS convention
- It's recommended using Flexbox since it's very popular, but you can choose to use CSS Grid if you prefer.
- You should prefer using pixels for margins and paddings, and percentages for widths.

Resources:

- [The W3C HTML validator](#).
- [The W3C CSS validator](#).

 **Project complete!**